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From the Knickerbocker.

SWEET LITTLE SUSANNA.

Lamp of my love! light of my eye!
My glory and my banner;
To thee I would take the wings of a dove and fly,
Sweet little Susanna!

My cousin, my rich Lily of the Valley,
I had ought to extol you in a proper manner;
Forgive my enthusiastic muse if it should daily,
Sweet little Susanna!

I see you in the town of Jericho last autumn—
'Twas but a glance while the sunbeam was my tanner;
I see thee, I did see thee while I was a-sportin',
Sweet Little Susanna!

I see you a-sportin' by the sparklin' river;
We had hauled our little boat and was goin' to man her;
Your glance was like a arrow out of a quiver,
Sweet little Susanna!

LEISURE AND LOVE.

Written by Laman Blanchard, for a Lady's Album.

Sooth! 'twere a pleasant life to lead,
With nothing in the world to do,
But just to write, what few will read,
Soft lines, the Album through!—
To sing of hearts that burn and bleed,
Wounded, O Love, by you!

Pleasant to breathe beside a brook,
And count the bubbles (love-words) there;
To muse upon some minstrel's book,
Or watch the haunted air—
To slumber in some leafy nook,
Or idle any where.

Give me to live with Love alone,
And let the world go dine and dress;
For Love hath lowly haunts—a stone
Holds something meant to bless.
If life's a flow'r, I choose my own—
'Tis Love in Idleness.

A big boy, who displayed a long dangling watch-chain, was asked—

"What's the time, Josiah?"

He drew his watch very ceremoniously, and after examining it awhile, referred to another, and asked—

"Is this figury nine or figury leven?"

He was told that it was "figury seven."

"Well then," said Josiah, "it lacks jest about half an inch of eight!"

"You measure me by the *rod*," said a school boy to his master. "Yes, and by the *foot*, too," was the reply, accompanied by a movement that raised him at least an inch.

AGRICULTURAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Corn Stalk Sugar.—Scientific gentlemen at first pronounced the sugar from corn stalk to be grape sugar only, and hence crystallization could hardly be expected. Much disappointed in the result, I transmitted to Boston some of the sugar made by Mr. Webb, of Delaware, and requested another analysis. The second analysis was entirely successful, proving the sugar from corn stalk to be equal to the best Muscavado sugar.

In reviewing this subject, it appears that the juice of corn stalk cut too *early* will not granulate; and this was the cause of the first failure.

There is every reason to believe, that all difficulties in making good sugar from this vegetable will be removed, while the reports of this year show the quantity of saccharine matter sufficient to class the crop among the best for profit.

To Dr. Jackson we are also indebted for an analysis of several grains. The superiority of one kind of Indian corn over another is surprisingly manifest. One is filled with oil, the other has no trace of it; hence the superiority of the former for fattening animals. Some grains contain a large quantity of phosphate, (such as beans, &c.;) and hence their consumption tends greatly to increase the bones of animals. Dyspeptics will learn from this why some meal) that which contains oil) is so difficult of digestion.

Deep Ploughing.—Few individuals are aware of the extension of roots in pulverized soil. Von Thaer mentions finding roots of sainfoin from 10 to 15 feet deep in the ground. There are now in the National Gallery, corn roots taken from the side of a hill of corn land bare by the freshet, and presented by the Hon. J. S. Skinker to the National Gallery. The corn was planted on the 20th of May, and roots gathered the 14th July, 1812. In sixty days, some of the large roots extended more than 4 feet, covered with lateral branches. I have caused the roots to be measured. The aggregate of the length of the roots in a hill is, by Mr. Skinner's estimate, over *eight thousand feet*. The specimen alluded to, is open for examination. This fact is here mentioned, to show the importance of deep plowing, to enable the plant to find nourishment so much below the surface as may avoid the effect of drought, give support to the stalk, and not expose the roots to be cut by needed cultivation. Soil is made by exposure of earth to the atmosphere; and whoever wishes to make permanent improvements will not fail to *plow deep*.

Smut in Wheat.—In the last agricultural report, some suggestions were made with reference to the disease called smut, in wheat and other grain. The importance of the subject justifies further remarks in this connexion. We notice that, in a recent lecture, Professor Johnston gives the following account of this disease, which is a species of fungus, the sporules of which are so exceedingly minute, that they are taken up, and ascend through the pores and sap vessels of the plants.

Professor Johnson observed, it is said, "that the smut had received the name of *uredo segetum;* that these puff balls or sporules were so minute, that it would take 2,800 of them to cover an inch. There was no doubt that they ascended through the plant. By examination, it could be seen where they had come up. The tubes of the stalk were filled with black matter, that had come through the vessels, affecting first the straw, and then getting into the ear, where it spreads itself all over.—After passing through the stalk, the smut fixed itself under the root of the flower, which it rendered barren; and as the grain approached perfection, the puff balls became tight, and burst, showing black dust, of very minute particles, so minute, that it took about 1,100,000 of them to lie across a single inch." He then went on to speak of the manner in which smut was propagated. It was in the first place sown along with seed. Very often it was so minute, that thousands of the particles might attach to a single grain, and yet not be visible to the naked eye. Oats are more subject to smut than other grain. Rye is never attacked by it, and wheat seldom. Grasses are sometimes attacked by it, and much injured.

"Certain substances have been employed for the prevention of smut. The substances used are: the sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, wine, common salt, wood ashes, lime water, and sometimes arsenic. The application of these substances to the seed grain destroys the black dust, or the spores of the fungus; and, in addition to this, they make the grain grow better.—Professor Johnston mentions an instance where a large field of oats was divided into several parts, and the seed doctored in different ways—some not being doctored at all, other portions being dressed with guano, and others steeped in the following composition: phosphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, nitrate of potash, common salt, sal ammoniac, or sulphate of ammonia. One pound of each, in ten gallons of water, to steep 300 pounds of seed, the moist seed to be dried with gypsum or quicklime.

"On looking at that field, it was found that the grain to which nothing had been done was smutted; that which was dressed with guano was also smutted, as was likewise a portion where Campbell's steep had been use; but there were only two or three stalks affected with smut in the grain steeped in the composition above mentioned.

"The smut which is sometimes found in wheat, called *dust brand*, or *pepper brand*, is supposed by some to be a different species of *uredo* from that above spoken of. It is sometimes called *uredo fœtida*. But the same remedies against its attacks are used with equal effect."

In an agricultural paper, we find also the following statement as to an approved method of remedying this evil: "A gentleman near Baltimore, has for several years been in the habit of washing his seed wheat in a strong solution of glauber saults, (sulphate of soda) with the view of preventing smut, with complete success. He says he makes the solution strong enough to bear an egg, fills a tub half full of it, and then pours in half a bushel of wheat at a time, stirs it round well with the hand, skims off all the floating grains and other foul matters, dips out the wheat with a colander, lets its drain, spreads it out on the barn floor till not quite dry, then rolls it in air-slaked lime, and sows it. One man can wash and prepare in this way as much as a dozen men can put in the ground. Every description of foul seed, garlic, and filth, (except cockle,) is effectually taken out of the wheat by this process. He has no smut in the wheat since he adopted this plan. Glauber salts can be purchased by the barrel at about one cent and a half a pound. The wheat swells while undergoing the process about 25 per cent., that is, four bushels will become five. If, after washing, it be left upon the barn floor all night, and thus become dry, it will lose a large portion of its increased bulk. It is better, however, to put it in the ground while somewhat moist, as germination will take place sooner; and the quicker any seed germinates after being put in the ground, the better. Besides the great object in view, the getting rid of smut and other impurities, there can be no doubt that a most valuable nutritive and stimulating principle is added to the seed grain, in the soda that is absorbed. Farmers will do well to try the experiment. They may be assured it will do no harm, and it is not very costly. Probably a dollar's worth of the salts would be sufficient for fifty or a hundred bushels of seed."

A distinguished agriculturist recommends the following recipe, on the information of one who said he knew it to be infallible, after many experiments:

"Dissolve a pound of blue stone in as much water as will cover five bushels of wheat, and let it remain about eighteen hours before it is sown, and you will never have smut in your wheat."

WONDERFUL CAVE.

A most extraordinary cave was discovered in Howard county, (says a late Missouri paper,) between Glasgow and Cooper's bottom. One of the farmers of the neighborhood, went to an adjacent hill side for the purpose of quarying it. In striking the earth with a hoe, or some similar implement, a sound was emitted plainly indicating that the hill side was hollow beneath, and, proceeding to remove the discovering the surface, he discovered a wall built of stone, and built evidently by human hands. This wall he displaced, and it gave him entrance to the mouth of a cave, which, upon subsequent examination, he found a most extraordinary natural curiosity. The cave has been explored to the distance of nearly 300 yards. Twenty-five or thirty yards from the entrance is a sort of room, the sides of which, according to an account we see in the 'Glasgow Pilot,' presents a most brilliant and wonderful appearance. The writer, who entered the cave with a lantern, says:

"I had not proceeded far before I entered the principal chamber that by a single light presented the most magnificent that I ever beheld. The ceiling of this splendid cavern is some eighteen or twenty feet high, and of a hectagon form, the whole ceiling presented a shining surface as tho' it was set with diamonds.'

Very near the mouth, another writer says, there is a stone shaped like a horse, but not so large, being only about three feet high.

"The head, neck and the body are entirely finished, and part of one hind leg and all the rest is solid stone. The rock is made of three pieces, and stuck or fastened together something like cabinet-makers put the corners of drawers together, (dovetailed,) the rest is all solid."

In another part of the cave the walls on one side are very smooth. On these walls numerous letters, figures, and hieroglyphics appear, most of which, however, are so defaced as to render them unintelligible. Nevertheless the figures 1, 2, 6 and 7 are quite plain. Just above these figures the letters DON & CARLO are legible. Further on, the letters J. H. S. appear on the wall. An arm of the main cavern has also been discovered, and has been explored some 200 yards. A writer says:

"The walls and ceiling of this extraordinary cave are pretty much the same as in the other rooms. The walls have a peculiar and extraordinary brilliancy, occasioned, I discovered, from the fact that instead of stone, as we first believed, we found them to be of a metal very much resembling sulphate of iron, but more of a silvery appearance. We had not proceeded very far before we heard a rumbling noise that occasionally broke upon our ears in notes the most thrilling and melodious I ever heard. We stood for a considerable time in breathless silence to catch the most enchanting sounds that ever greeted the ear of man, and it was only at an interval that we could summon courage to explore its source, which we did, and were much surprised to find it proceeded from a gushing spring in the side of the wall. The sounds we heard we found to be produced by the fall of the water, and varied by the current of air before alluded to, which we then found to be very strong. We each took a heavy draught of the lympid water of this gushing spring, and after surveying the diamond walls of the greatest natural curiosity in the world, we commenced retracing our steps to its mouth, when we found it to be quite dark and 8 o'clock at night."

Thrilling Incident.—We have the following from a source of the highest respectability, and are allowed to publish it, as a warning to such as on any subject, trifle with the clear dictates of conscience:

"There was lately living in the county of Amherst, Virginia, not far from Lynchburg, a blacksmith who was well off in the world, and a decent sort of a man in his way, except that he would; now and then, drink too much. Not long since, he went to a temperance meeting held in his neighborhood, being quite sober at the time, and listened to a very stirring address; when the appeal warmly seconded by the advice and entreaty of some of his friends, so wrought upon him, that his conscience was roused, snd he felt that he must either fly from his place of trial, or yield to the force of truth. He hesitated for a moment which alternative to adop: but his evil genius prevailed. Stifling his convictions, he tore himself from the spot; and coming to a grog shop, on his way home, he there furnished himself with a bottle of whiskey. But, ashamed to carry it to his house, he resolved to hide it in some place where he might resort to it, without being seen. He went, accordingly, into the stable, but could find no hole or corner there safe enough for his purpose. At last the thought of a pile of stones behind the building, which seemed to offer a snug place for his treasure, and was in the act of opening a spot among them, for the bottle, when a *rattlesnake*, concealed in the pile, struck its deadly fangs into his hand.—thus terminating his life in a few hours! In the agony of his sufferings, the wretched man, as a warning to others, made a full confession of the circumstances, and died deeply deploring his guilt and folly, in not yielding to his convictions at the meeting. The kind admonitions of Heaven to all, is, 'He that being often reproved, hardened his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy!'"—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

Revolutionary Anecdote.—At a late meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, says the Baltimore American, a communication from James Howard, Esq., was read, covering the following historical anecdote relative to the character of Washington:—

Near the close of the year 1776, on a stormy evening of a wintry day, an assemblage of British officers had collected in a coffee-room in the city of New York. Amongst other topics of their conversation the name of Washington was introduced. His character and qualifications as a military man were freely discussed, and various opinions expressed—some questioning, and others admitting, his superior abilities as a general. Among the officers present was Sir William Erskine, who, being appealed to for his opinion, remarked—"If Gen. Washington really possesses the talents ascribed to him, it will not be long before we hear of him among the Hessians." At the very time this remark was uttered, Gen. Washinton had projected and was engaged in the execution of 'precisely such a' movement by his memorable attack and capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and a few hours bore to the officers engaged in the conversation, intelligence of the disaster and the verification of the shrewd Erskine's opinion.

A Smart Boy.—The N. Y. Sunday Mercury has a genius in his "Nimrod," whose brightness the Editor developes in the following lesson in catechism:

"Well. Nimrod, how long were the children of Israel in the wilderness?"

"Till they found their way out."

"Who was cast into the lion's den?"

"Van Auburgh."

"Who was compelled to seek refuge in the land of Nod?"

"Governor Dorr."

"Why?"

"Because he got up the *King's* ebenezer, and *Providence* wouldn't protect him."

"That will do, Nimrod, for this week."

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Prospects of the Planter.—Cotton.

Of all the cultivators of the mother earth, the Cotton Planter is the mightiest contributor to the comfort and civilization of man, that the world has ever seen. Clothing is a first great cause, as it is the first great proof of an advancement from the vices and ignorance of barbarism to organized society, and the virtues which are necessary to sustain it. The first lesson by which man learns his depravity, and puts forth the first virtuous effort to conquer it, is to clothe himself. Hence, as the world emerges from barbarism, and becomes civilized and christianized, the demand for Cotton, from which the cheapest clothing is made, will be extended. And even amongst nations already civilized, as the arts of living improve, and cleanliness becomes a necessity amongst the People, a greater quantity of cotton clothing is required. Within twenty years the people of Europe have learned to wear twice the quantity of clothing from Cotton, they were accustomed to use. From such causes, the demand for raw Cotton has kept steady pace with the production; and is destined, we believe, to go on to an extent, which only the Christian Philanthropist, looking to the conversion of the whole world, to the light and civilization of the Gospel, can at all apprehend. We really have no patience with those who, at every commercial convulsion, for the last forty years, cry out "over-production," as the cause of the depression of prices in this great commodity; and if our contempt could be at all increased in intensity, it would be for those counsellors who, from this false deduction, would urge the Planter, voluntarily to diminish his production, in order that he may increase his gains. If all experience did not prove, that as he extends his production he widens his market, and that his market has been fully equal to his production—we must still look with loathing upon counsels which would visit with fearful suffering and distress a large portion of the human race, for a mere speculative good. It is not in the order of providence, although heartless wrong may often practice it, that the welfare and permanent prosperity of any set of men, are dependent on the deprivation and misery of others. All such doctrines spring from the corrupt and flagitious principles of monopoly, which sets man against his fellow man, and marks him a prey for his brother. On the contrary, the principles of our holy religion, which teaches us to love each other, and every sound doctrine of political economy, alike lead us to produce all we can for each other's needs: and by the free interchange of productions, contribute to each other's necessities and promote each other's happiness. This is the plain path of prosperity and duty; whilst the contrary leads to hatred, contention, and war. The Cotton Planter has a noble part to play in the world, and if he fills it, a noble fame to earn in the world's history. In spite of revelings and denunciations, the two millions of Cotton Planters in the Southern States, are doing more for the improvement, peace and happiness of the world, than all its rulers and Governments together. What are its Kings and Potentates, but corrupt excrescences on the body politic, sucking up the substance of the people, to be expended in sensual profligacy, or costly luxury, circumstance and pomp? And what are Governments—the best of them—but alternatives of evil? In Europe, where civilization and knowledge most prevail, we see the foremost of powers, scourging and desolating helpless nations abroad, whilst at home, whole armies of civil and military retainers are employed—on whom treasures are lavished exceeding the wealth of the gorgeous East, and making poor the hordes of ancient conquerors, the spoilers of the world. And our Government, the Government of the United States, the best in the world, and as ordained by the Constitution almost faultless in conception—how has it been perverted from its high and holy purpose, and become the tool of bigots and fanatics wherewith to agitate—and of plunderers, whereby the poorest portion of the Union is made to blossom like the rose, and the richest, is cursed as with perpetual blight.

The Cotton Planter produces no such evils. Injuring no one, by his magnificent staple necessitated to be a blesing to others, he draws annually from the bosom of the earth, eighty millions worth of raw Cotton which, when manufactured, supports tens of millions of human beings, and clothes hundreds of millions more; and rolling on a mighty volume of accumulated capital—grows and grows, until nations feel its benignant influences and rejoice in its blessings. Nor does the power of the Cotton Planter for good stop here. He sustains among the natons of the earth, the mighty art of manufacturing his staple; and in every factory which is created, he enlists soldiers for peace, and erects a barrier against the most senseless of enterprises—war. Higher still may be his destiny in enforcing the principles of free and just Government, by which alone he can fulfil his sphere of duty, and carry abroad throughout the earth, his great mission of peace and civilization. Oppression affects not him only; millions far from him, must feel its weight, and drink of its bitterness. He must be free;—he must compel free scope to his industry, and vindicate and enforce justice in his Government, or fall from his high responsibilities. Honor, interest, and duty, all demand that he be free; and with a courage proportionate to his responsibilities for himself, his posterity and the world, that he spurn away oppression and enforce a just Government, in spite of persecution, tyranny or the sword.

The Girls.—The editor of the Portland Express, in discoursing upon early rising, speaks thus:—

"Up with you! Don't sleep away this beautiful morning! Mary, Helen, Elizabeth, Louisa, Lucretia, Margaret, Harriet, Charlotte, Julia, Sarah, Kate, Cornelia, Jane, Caroline, Adeline, Amelia! and all the lazy girls arouse—wake up—rise and see the sun shine, and brush away the dew from the beautiful grass. You not only lose the best portion of the day, while you linger in bed, but you depress your spirits and contract sluggish habits. What if you are sleepy? Jump out of bed—fly round—stir about, and in a few moments you will be as bright as larks. We wouldn't give a straw for girls that won't get up early in the morning. What are they good for?—Lazy, dumpish creatures—they are not fit for wives or companions. Our advice to young men who are looking out for wives, would be—never select a female who does away the precious morning hours. She may be a help eat, but never a help-meet.

A Domestic Anecdote.

The greatest misery of human life is housekeeping with bad servants, a circumstance in this country by no means rare. Such is my present annoyance. Yesterday I advertised for a cook—immaterial to me whether she be a Catholic, Protestant, or Jewess, provided she would cook, and not steal. As I made no provision as to religion, some fifty, all with *first rate recommendations*, presented themselves. I was perfectly overwhelmed with their many qualifications, and felt very Scottish about the knuckles with handling their hundred written characters, by no means the work of clean hands, or a crow-quill. One poor creature, with a poke straw bonnet, and blue cloak, came stealthily into the room, with 'A bad mornin' this for walkin'.' She took a chair, sate *fornest* the fire, and dried the soles of her shoes.

'And, ye are wantin' a cook; I see. I want a place, sorely, for the winter. But I'm not the one to deceive your ladyship. I don't offer mysel as a *first rate*, ye see; but a smarter or more willin' girl, (she was about forty) you need never wish to have, and my written character will show this. I lived in my Lady Castlemaine's family for a long time—that is, not here I mane—it's the Old Country I'm talking about. There be no ladies here, I'm tould!' looking up inquiringly.

'A few pretend to be,' said I.

'Is it so, then? Perhaps I am mistaken. In my lady's family I was laundress, and assisted the cook; but cooks in lords' families don't let you do much in the cooking way, unless to wash dishes, clean vegetables, and such like things. But I am quick at larning any how. Only tell me what you want, and the way it is to be done, and you will never repent the telling.'

'But I can't tell,' answered I; 'I advertised for a professed cook.'

'I can boil and roast, and that is what is mostly wanted in families.'

'True,' said I; 'but I want one who can make puddings and pastry.'

'Arrah, now, it's the puddings I go astray in. These Americans are so fond of puddings and sweeties! But there are some kind of puddings I can make, your ladyship, which has been much recommended. I can make peas pudding with any one; and it's much liked, I assure you. I made nothing else in the last family I lived with. She was a kind lady. Anything uncommon she did herself.'

'How long did you live there?' inquired I.

'A week, your honor, ma'am, and I'm not left yet. But I wash and cook for nine in family, and myself makes ten, and I am not equal to it, anyhow. You have a small family, my lady. I should make nothing of your place indeed.'

'True,' said I; 'and if I were only my Lady Castlemaine you should be my under cook; but as I am no ladyship at all, I must engage one who combines the qualifications of laundress, cook, and dish-washer, even if she cannot make a peas pudding.' Francois.

THE FRENCHMAN'S DOG,
OR A DOSE ADMINISTERED BY THE DOCTOR.

There is a class of men in this world who for the most trivial cause, bluster and look big. They are of the Bob Acres school, and will swagger and swear they have killed or can kill a dozen men a day; but once test their metal, and like the valiant Bob, their courage oozes out at their fingers' ends. Let one of them be but met with a bold front, and like the friend of William Patterson, so far from evincing a desire to inflict personal chastisement, he is apt to become laudatory of the action at which he first affected to take offence.

We will, as lawyers say, quote a case in point. Yesterday, about the time the clock tolled three, Dr. —— and two friends entered the Blue Dial Restaurant with the view of dining there. Simultaneously with them, there entered a fierce-looking Frenchman, with a face all beard and a military frock all buttons. He was accompanied by a dog—a cur of the lowest degree.—The animal happened to come in contact with the doctor's legs, and from his position there he turned up his snout and gave a snarl at the 'great medicine man,' which the latter promptly repaid with a kick that sent the canine intruder away yelping under his master's legs, who, by this time, had taken his seat at one of the small tables.

He saw how the doctor's foot had been applied to the posteriors of his favorite dog, and how the latter calling on him to avenge, as it were, the blow—sought for safety and for succor behind his chair. His first impulse seemed to be to spring on the doctor, who, by the way, though made of the sternest stuff, is not a Samson in appearance; but a moment's reflection appeared to dissuade him from carrying out his design. He was, however, evidently far from being satisfied with things as they were. He knocked the end of his cane violently against the ground, hurriedly stroked his beard, looked compassionately on the dog, and revengefully on the doctor, and seemed by all his gestures, fully bent on 'nursing his wrath, to keep it warm.'

The doctor all this time, took but little notice of him; his dinner over, he settled the bill for himself and two friends, and was near the door on his way out, when he was slapped from behind on the shoulder. He turned round and there stood the enraged Frenchman. He looked at the doctor, and the doctor scowled at him as ferociously as if he were about to amputate his arm or leg.

The Frenchman, giving a twirl to his cane, said, 'What for you kick my dog—eh? You know me one man of honor—

shall have de satisfaction for my dog at de ten pace duel—eh!'

'I don't know who you are, nor do I care what you are,' said the doctor. 'I only know I kicked your dog, and I am anxious to know what you have got to say about it?'

The Frenchman knit his brows, began to raise and compress his lids, put his cane quietly under his arm, and coolly replied:

'I have got dis one ting to say, monsieur —dat I have one vera large dog at home, dat would *positive bite if you kick him!*'

The Frenchman took a pinch of snuff, politely touched his hat, and walked out. The doctor and his friends followed, impressed with the belief that it is by no means as dangerous to kick some Frenchmen's dogs as it would seem to be.

N. O. Picayune.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, June 6, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,

OF BLADEN COUNTY.

☞Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

☞Dr. Duncan's *Speech* for sale at this office Price, $2 00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy

TO OUR PATRONS.

Next week is Court week, and we presume a great many of our friends will be here from the country. We would take the liberty of saying to them, that if they will only say a word or two to those who have not yet subscribed to the *Journal*, they might aid us considerably. Almost every man is able to take a paper, and surely no family would be without it on account of the paltry annual sum which it costs. May we ask our friends, then, to exert themselves on our behalf? We would also say one little word to those who have not settled for the present volume. It is this: They will have a fine opportunity of doing so next week, and we hope they will not lose it—if convenient.

TEXAS.

Well, the great drama is fast approaching its denoument. Before another month has rolled about the great question of the day will be settled. We mean tangibly and definitely; for, already, in effect, the destiny of the "Lone Star" is fixed. The history of this measure, particularly in its progress during the last year, will form a subject of much speculation for the future chronicler. Winter before last the annexation of Texas to this country became a topic of deep and universal interest among all classes of our citizens. Then, it could hardly be said that it was a party measure. At least in this part of the Union, a large portion of the whig party were warm friends of annexation. The democratic party were unanimous on the subject. Each party had its avowed candidate for the presidential chair before the world. Henry Clay led on the whigs, Martin Van Buren was the democratic champion. Its true, neither of them had been nominated by general convention, but there is no doubt that at that period no others were thought of by either party. In the spring of '44, better than twelve months ago, the opinions of these two great men, on this vital question, were demanded by the American people, and delivered in the shape of a letter from each. These letters were so extensively read and commented upon by the papers during the recent campaign, that it is unnecessary now to speak of their contents. Suffice it to say, that both Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay took grounds against *immediate* annexation. What was the result? Never has the annals of our political history exhibited, in such bold relief, the difference between the federal and republican parties, as did the course which they respectively pursued subsequent to the publication of these two letters. The federal party at the South swallowed Mr. Clay's anti-annexation letter bodily. Hot Texas men in a trice became red hot anti Texas men. The "Lone Star" was lost sight of in an idolitrous devotion to Henry Clay. How did the democratic party act? Acting up to the sacred maxim of "principles before men," they gave Mr. Van Buren the go by. Cherishing their principles more dearly than they did any man or any set of men, they threw overboard a man as dear to them as any thing short of principle could well be. They selected one of themselves, James K. Polk, as their leader. The glorious result that followed is the best commentary upon the wisdom of their patriotic course. During the last session of Congress the measure of annexation was long and ably discussed. Every effort was made by the federal party to defeat it. The cause of the people once more triumphed. The resolutions of Milton Brown, slightly amended, were passed by both houses, and ratified by the President. In this short review of the progress of this important question it will be seen that the federal party have done all they could to thwart the wishes of the people. It will also be seen that the American *people* can and will always carry such measures as they deem necessary to the happiness and prosperity of their country, despite the machinations of the lordly monopolising classes who would, if they could, control the voices of the many and make them subservient to their own aggrandizement, regardless of the weal or wo of the toiling millions.

Gen. Sam. Houston, ex-President of Texas, was to deliver an address at New Orleans on the 27th ult. upon the theme of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

ANSON JONES.

The present "status quo" of the question of questions--Annexation.

Below we copy from the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ult., President Jones' Proclamation to the Texan people, recommending them to elect deputies to meet in convention, on the 4th of next July, for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. This looks well. Can it be believed then, that this same Anson Jones has been doing his very best to prevent the very object which the convention has in view? Yes: it is now placed beyond a doubt, that a secret conspiracy has been formed between the Texan Executive and Captain Elliott of Chinese celebrity, to cheat the people of Texas out of a measure upon which they have set their hearts and souls. It is now ascertained beyond a possibility of doubt, says the Picayune, that a secret Agent accompanied Capt. Elliot to the city of Mexico, with instructions from the Texan cabinet to negotiate with Mexico for the purpose of preventing annexation. Mexico, acting upon the propositions of this secret mission, has actually agreed to recognize the independence of Texas if the latter will only pledge herself against annexation to the United States. This is all the work of England. The French Minister, Mr. Saligny, has also taken an active part in this dastardly intrigue. The people of Texas knew not a word of this whole transaction until it had been almost consummated. But as the crisis approaches they are rising superior to every machination and every obstacle. Their determination to become part and parcel of the Union is becoming stronger and stronger, as difficulties rise up around them; and we believe that now no power on earth could prevent them from uniting their destiny with that of the Union. The document below was wrung from the President by the enthusiasm of the people. Indeed such is the popular excitement on this subject that we would not be surprised if the name of Anson Jones shall, in time to come, be consigned to a place in the category of traitors to their country. The low, mean, skulking part, which Elliot, the British Minister has played throughout the whole business, is degrading to the character of any man, and it is unparalleled in the annals of modern diplomacy. But to the proclamation:

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the people of Texas have evinced a decided wish that prompt and definite action should be had upon the proposition for Annexation, recently submitted by the Government of the United States to this Government, and that a Convention should be assembled for this purpose; and

Whereas it is competent for the people alone to decide finally upon the proposition for Annexation, and "by deputies in Convention assembled," to adopt a Constitution with a view to the admission of Texas as one of the States of the American Union; and

Whereas no authority is given by the Constitution of this Republic, to any branch of the Government, to call a Convention and to change the organic law, this being a right reserved to the people themselves, and which they alone can properly exercise.

Therefore be it known, that I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, desirous of giving direction and effect to the public will, already so fully expressed, do recommend to the citizens of Texas, that an election for "Deputies" to a Convention be held in the different counties of the Republic, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, upon the following basis, viz: Each county in the Republic to elect one Deputy, irrespective of the number of voters it contained at the last annual elections. Each county voting at that time three hundred, and less than six hundred, to elect two Deputies. Each county voting at that time six hundred, and less than nine hundred, to elect three Deputies; and each county voting at that time nine hundred and upwards, to elect four Deputies; which Basis will give to the county of Austin, two; Bastrop, one; Bexar, two; Brazoria, two; Brazos, one; Bowie, one; Colorado, one; Fayette, two; Fannin, two; Fort Bend, one; Goliad, one; Galveston, two; Gonzales, one; Harris, three; Harrison, three; Houston, two; Jackson, one; Jasper, one; Jefferson, one; Lamar, two; Liberty, two; Matagorda, one; Montgomery, four; Milam one; Nocogdoches, three; Red River, three; Robertson, two; Rusk, one; Refugio, one; Sabine, one; San Augustine, two; Shelby, two; San Patricio, one; Travis, one; Victoria, one; and Washington, three Deputies; and that the said Deputies so elected, do assemble in Convention at the city of Austin, on the "Fourth of July" next, for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which made concerning the nationality of the Republic, and should they judge it expedient and proper to adopt, provisionally, a Constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification, with a view to the admission of Texas, as a State, into the American Union, in accordance with the terms of the proposition for Annexation, already submitted to this Government by that of the United States. And the chief justices of the respective counties aforesaid will give due notice of the said elections, appoint a presiding officer in the several precincts, who will appoint the judges and clerks of said elections, and have the same conducted according to the Constitution and Laws regulating elections, and make due return thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Washington; this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the Republic, the tenth.

{L. S.}

By the President.

EBENEZER ALLEN, Attorney General and Acting Secretary of State,

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

In this district, the democratic convention which met at Gatesville on the 19th ult., nominated Asa Biggs, of Martin Co., as the democratic candidate for Congress. We have not yet learned whether Colonel Biggs has accepted. We trust he has.—David Outlaw has been nominated by the whigs in place of Mr. Cherry, who died last month. Should Col. Biggs consent to run, we think the prospect for his election is very fair.

"JUST AS WE EXPECTED."

One of the most singular games that ever was played on the political chessboard has been going on, for the last few weeks, in the Edgecombe (8th) district. The democratic party held a convention on the 12th of April last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Henry I. Toole and Henry S. Clark had both been spoken of. The convention met and the latter was declared to be its choice. On the same day Mr. Toole thought proper to declare himself as an independent democratic candidate in opposition to the regular nominee. On this *move* of Mr. Toole we forbear to make any comment. Mutual bickerings alike unbecoming the characters and reputation of Messrs. Clark and Toole, and injurious to the best interests of the democratic party, was the consequence of the unfortunate course which the latter thought proper to adopt. The whigs fomented the discord. The *Whig* paper in Washington gave Mr. Toole and the world to understand that no whig would run. It further *apparently* urged its own party to support that gentleman in opposition to the nominee. But just as we predicted: the very moment the whigs saw, as they thought, that the '*split*' was irreconcilable, they bring out their own man. In the Tarborough *Press* of Wednesday last we find a card from Mr. Toole, addressed to the people of the district, in which he withdraws his name, in consequence, he says, of authentic information which he has lately received that the whigs were going to have out a candidate. We foresaw the game of duplicity the latter were attempting to play off. But thanks to the patriotism of the gallant Toole, they will be baulked. We understand from a private source that Rich'd S. Donnel, a young lawyer of Newbern, is to be the Federal candidate. The Democratic party will now be aware of the double game the Coons have been playing, and will rally around Mr. Clark with renewed unanimity. His election is certain.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN FLORIDA.

An extra from the office of the Floridian, dated 29th May, has reached our office. It brings us glorious tidings. The State is democratic out and out. The returns which the Floridian gives are not complete, but sufficiently so to place beyond a doubt the election of Moseley, (democratic candidate for Governor,) Levy, (dem.,) to Congress, and that both branches of the Legislature will be thoroughly democratic. Bank and humbug whiggery has got its quietus here, says the Floridian. Alas! poor old coon! The time is not far distant when you will not have even a whig tree to climb when pushed.

Complimentary.

From the Charleston papers of last Saturday, we see that the Chamber of Commerce of that city gave William Ogilby, Esq., a complimentary dinner on the event of his retiring from the British Consulate of the two Carolinas. Mr. Ogilby has filled the office of British Consul in Charleston during a term of nearly fifteen years, and has discharged the duties of his office in a manner highly satisfactory to the mercantile community.

Samuel Houston.

It is stated in the New Orleans papers that Samuel Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, had arrived in that city on the 24th ult., on his way to the Hermitage. We think that a man of Gen. Houston's influence ought to have remained at home at a period like the present when the future destinies of his country are to be settled.

The Presbyterian Church and SLAVERY.

We have noticed in former numbers of the *Journal* the unhappy division which the abolition question has produced in two of our christian churches. It is with pleasure that we this week have it in our power to record the liberal, patriotic, and we think, christian-like course which the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, recently convened at Cincinnati, has pursued in relation to this delicate question. The slavery question was referred to a committee which, after due consideration, made a report to the effect that the church had nothing to do with the institution of slavery, farther than to enlighten the master and servant on the duties of their respective relations. The report winds up with the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, First, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of union in the Church upon the principle that the existence of domestic slavery under the circumstances in which it is found in the Southern portion of the country, is no bar to Christian communion.

Second, That the petitions that ask the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually require that judicatory to dissolve itself and abandon the organization, under which, by the Divine blessing, it has long prospered. The tendency is evidently to separate the Northern from the Southern portion of the Church; a result which every good citizen must deplore as tending to the dissolution of the union of our blessed country, and which every enlightened Christian will oppose as bringing about a ruinous and unnecessary schism between brethren who maintain a common faith.

The marriage question had not been decided at the last dates.

FOREIGN.

The Great Western arrived in New York, on Sunday last, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 12th May. The news she brings from Europe, is not important. The tone of the English press seems to be getting much more pacific, than at last advices. Business prospects were improving. O'Connel was still arging repeal.

What our neighbors say of WILMINGTON.

We clip the following paragraph from the *Newbernian* of the 27th ult., and thank our neighbor for the flattering notice he takes of our town. We have never had the pleasure of visiting New Berne, and, therefore, cannot "speak by the book" of its people, or its appearance as a town. We have, however, heard, time immemorial, that the citizens of New Berne are famed for their refined hospitalities. It has been our fortune to be acquainted with several of them, and were we to adopt the language of Æneas, '*ab uno disce omnes*,' we should say that a cleverer set of folks could not be found in the U. States than the people of New Berne. We never think of New Berne without associating with its name the home of WILLIAM GASTON! The bright halo which the virtues, the talents, and the attainments of this great man left behind him still hover around it, and will ever secure for its name a nich in the hallowed corners of every North Carolinian's heart.

The *Newbernian* wonders why our merchants don't own shipping. The reason, as far as we can ascertain, is simply this, that they find it more advantageous to charter New England shippers than to sail their own vessels. One of our most experienced merchants told us that experience had taught himself, as well as others, that this was the best course they could pursue. We feel convinced that it is neither from a want of enterprise nor a due discernment of their own interests, that no sea vessels are owned in the port of Wilmington. For, in these two particulars, the business men of Wilmington will compare with those of any town in the South.

"*Wilmington.*—Perhaps one of our most growing and prosperous towns in the State, at this time, is our neighboring sister, Wilmington. From various sources, we learn of its steady advancement in buisness prospects. She has hastily risen up from the effects of the dreadful havoc which the fire of 1843 made upon her, and now she is taking her stand among the most prosperous of Southern towns. The value of town property has been greatly enhanced, and instead of erecting temporary wooden buildings, her citizens are acting wisely in erecting substantial brick tenements, proof against fire. Her Steam Saw-Mills and Turpentine Distilleries are on the increase, which contribute largely to the business of the place, and every species of trade is in the ascendant. This, perhaps is mainly owing to her Rail-road, but much is owing to the indefatigable public spirit and energy of her citizens. One thing, however, has struck us as remarkable and rather bad policy, that there are not more than two or three sea vessels owned in the port. Having erected her Rail Road mainly herself, she ought certainly to supply the means to ship her exports."

The democrats of Mobile have tendered to Mr. Calhoun a public Dinner. Mr. Calhoun says he cannot accept it now, but he will in the course of the fall, visit that city, and we suppose as a matter of course accept the compliment.

Mr. McDuffie's Idness.—The Augusta Sentinel says:—A near neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. McDuffie, arrived in this city yesterday, who confirms the statement of the paralytic attack of Mr. McD.; but says his speech is not affected. He had slightly improved.

THE WEATHER.

What a singular spring has this been.—In its beginning it promised to be one of the earliest we have had for a long while. In February the trees put forth. Since then we have had some of the bitterest frosts we remember to have observed in a number of years. We understand that the fruit in the adjoining counties has been almost entirely destroyed. But what is more singular, we have had white frost at various points in this vicinity two or three times within the past month (May.) Indeed last week a fire was requisite to comfort. Our exchanges from various parts of the State, all notice the unseasonable coolness of the weather during the last week. Corn and Cotton have suffered considerably. Both of them have been much retarded, and we understand that a late harvest is anticipated.

Gen. Jackson's Health.

The last accounts from the Hermitage represent the health of this great man as being extremely bad. Such, indeed, that the most sanguine cannot promise themselves that he will be spared to his country many more weeks. Dropsy has seized upon the limbs of the old hero, which must ere long end his mortal career! How gratifying to Gen. Jackson must the tho't be that he will leave the stage of action, if leave he must, when those principles which he cherished so dearly, and which he battled for so long, are so gloriously in the ascendant.

Repeal Associations.

It is well known to our readers, we presume, that '*Repeal Associations*' had been organized in most of our large cities for the purpose of aiding, so far as consistent with the comity of nations, the oppressed people of Ireland in their endeavors to obtain a redress of their grievances at the hands of the British government. These societies were chiefly composed of emigrants and the descendants of emigrants from the Emerald Isle. Recently, Daniel O'Connel, the great embodiment of the repeal movement in Ireland, in a speech which he made at Conciliation Hall in Dublin, made use of language of a most outrageous character, breathing a spirit of hostility towards the United States, and particularly towards the institutions of the Southern portion of the confederacy. We are glad to see that the adopted citizens of the Union composing these Repeal Associations, are treating Daniel O'Connel and his speech in the proper manner by breaking up the societies and appropriating the funds in hand to domestic charitable purposes. This is as it should be.

Second Great Race;

Disastrous Accident.

The second great contest for the supremacy of the American turf came off over the Camden course, in New Jersey, (the native State of Fashion,) on Wednesday, the 28th ult., between Fashion and Peytona. The U. S. Gazette says that the concourse of people was tremendous, and that the excitement amongst the backers of the respective nags was as lively as at the Long Island course some days before. Fashion is once more the heroine of her race; and Peytona, the champion of the South, has been shorn of her laurels. The race was four mile heats, and for a purse of $1,000. Fashion won it the two first heats, exactly reversing the fate of the Long Island contest. It is said that Peytona was pushed to her very best, and that Fashion was held hard all the time. This is somewhat singular, as the time was not so good, by considerable, as that in which Peytona won the great match race. Time, 7:48 & 7:57. We understand, says the Gazette, that another race was immediately proposed for $20,000 a side, to be run over the Canton Course near Baltimore. This will be what is called the rubber, and we suppose will finally decide the matter between the two nags.

A very serious accident occurred on the Camden Course just before the horses started. A large stand, occupied by an immense crowd of spectators, tumbled down, precipitating to the earth its burden of human beings. At the time the stand gave way, it is supposed that there were at least one thousand persons underneath, engaged in drinking, gambling, &c. It is, therefore, almost miraculous that a large number were not instantly killed. Although a great many were injured more or less seriously, not one, according to the most authentic accounts, was even fatally wounded.

Another Fire at Pittsburg.

Well may the inhabitants of this unhappy city subscribe to the old adage which says that "misfortunes seldom come single." That doomed city has been once more the scene of a dreadful conflagration. On the 27th ult., some sixty or seventy houses were destroyed, leaving upwards of 700 people houseless and homeless. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

For the Journal.

The Fourth.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of our citizens to the approaching anniversary of our independence. Of course, it is the intention of our citizens to celebrate the approaching 4th, in a suitable manner. Let me ask them then, if it is not high time that some steps were taken in the matter? Is it not high time that some person was selected to deliver the oration? Less than a month intervenes between this moment and the 4th, which is a short enough period to allow whoever may be the orator of the day, to prepare himself. I think that a meeting of our citizens should be called, for the purpose of acting in the premises. Mr. Editor, what say you?

A CITIZEN.

We found the above communication in the office the other day, and give it an insertion, as it is on a subject which interests us all. "A Citizen" wants to know what we think on the subject. With himself, we think that not a moment should be lost by our citizens in taking the preliminary steps. We hope and expect to witness a spirited celebration. We hope that the suggestion of our correspondent may be acted upon forthwith.—[*Ed. Jour.*

WAYNESBORO', 29th May, 1845.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR: I have just heard Mr. Dobbin, our candidate for Congress, in this district.—He arrived here by appointment, this morning, and addressed his fellow-citizens, in the Court House. His audience was not so large as could have been wished, but larger than I expected, under the circumstances. Last week was our Court week, and our citizens could not be expected to come to the village in large numbers, so soon after they had been there. Mr. Dobbin is a little fellow, but he's all soul. Never have I seen any man (with the exception, perhaps, of the lamented Hoke,) who won so much of the good graces and good opinions of our citizens, in so short a time, as did Mr. Dobbin. He was comparatively a stranger to all of us in the morning, but before night, we thought that he was an old acquaintance. His speech was exactly of the right sort, no ranting—no vituperation. It was an eloquent exposition of those principles, of which we, in this district, are proud to call him the champion. He touched upon the Tariff, &c. But it was when he come to speak of Texas and Oregon, that he was truly eloquent. What a voice! Why, sir, it falls upon the ear like the silvery sounds of a clear toned bell. Not a word he said, escaped the attention of a single auditor. The attention which he received whilst on the hustings, was profound and respectful. But Mr. Dobbin can command this whenever he speaks. In a word, Mr. Dobbin created an impression which will tell at the polls in August. If I am not much mistaken, he will get a larger majority than we have ever given before. Several of the whigs say they will not vote against him. Mr. Dobbin will leave here to-morrow morning on his way home.

YOURS, &c., X. Y.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—The Chronicle of yesterday contained an article over the signature of "Anson," that struck my attention very forcibly; and if the suggestions should be acted on, the result would be an increase of 100 per cent. in the trade and commerce of this town in less than twelve months after the completion of the Road. From my slight knowledge of the proposed route of the Road, I have no doubt an immediate increase of $1,000,000 worth of produce would find its way to this market, for sale and exportation. Our exports at this time, are worth nearly $1,800,000 per annum, some say more. This, sir, is my idea of the commercial advantages that would result from the construction of a Rail-road as proposed by "Anson." Independent of the steam communications which bind us, the extreme North and South, together by the rapid strides of the Steam Horse over this wide extent of country.

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that many cautious persons would hesitate to take stock, having before their eyes the great depreciation in the value of the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; but these cautious persons will please pause a moment, and recollect, that there is a spirit of improvement in the age which reduces the cost of works of this kind 50 per cent. in the construction, since 1835. And again, this proposed Road would go through the richest portions of our State, which, with the connected line of travel, would no doubt render the stock profitable to the holders, and would much improve the financial condition of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, as it would do away with the necessity of their sea boats, which would be a great saving of expense.

Mr. Editor; I think the above project presents strong claims for the energy and action of every citizen of Wilmington and resident on the proposed route, and think that a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington should be called at an early period, and the merits of this enterprize discussed before them; and sir, in my opinion, this should be a spontaneous meeting of all the people, who are more or less interested in the prosperity of our town and country. And, let the shares of stock be $10 each, so that it can be taken by all and every one so disposed, and to be paid by instalments as the Road progresses; a specified amount to be paid at the time of subscription, and my word for it, sir, if this enterprize can meet the approbation of the people, it must succeed, and the stockholders be amply compensated for their investment. The Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road has added much to the commericial advantages of this town, and it is my opinion if that company was now out of debt, it could declare a respectable annual dividend, as it is an ascertained fact that the receipts of the company are growing larger and the expenses are decreasing, and the completion of this road would be a very desirable object to the holders of the stock of that road. As it would at once lessen their financial embarrasments, and it particularly becomes their duty to put their shoulders to the wheel once more and help to put this enterprise in motion; and let them not look back, but apply the old adage "where they have lost one *dollar* put another on the same spot to see if both cannot be found."

Before concluding I will take the liberty of a small digression from the above subject by making a small suggestion, which, if acted on, will slightly improve the commercial prosperity of this town; that is, where a poor but industrious merchant, (particularly if he is a young man) offers a good endorsed note for discount at the Banks in this place, "in the name of humanity" if not justice, let the Directory give it the preference over the paper of the rich man, and let those who have the means, when they go into a poor man's store to purchase an article of merchandise, pay for it on delivery, and they will save many an aching pang to his heart. Prompt payment is the life-blood of trade, but I fear there are rather too many slack paymasters in this community.

PERSEVERANCE.

A paragraph is running the rounds of the newspapers, that the president is about to visit, in the course of the season, Old Point, Fortress Monroe, &c. However he might desire such an agreeable relaxation from his official duties, we understand that he has no such purpose at this time. He expects to remain during the whole summer at his post in city.

It was stated, the other day, in a Washington paper, that Mr. Polk had gone down the river to Mount Vernon, on a party of pleasure. This was a mistake: he was not a member of that gay and animated party. But he did take a trip, on Wednesday, by land, to Mount Vernon, which he had never before visited, along with the venerable Mrs. Madison (who had not been for twenty years to the tomb of Washington) and with some of his cabinet and their families. They were received with cordial hospitality and a heartfelt welcome by the present proprietors of Mount Vernon; and we shall not repeat the description which they give of the deep impressions of reverence with which they viewed the tomb of the great man who was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." This was the first day that the President has been on any excursion since the day of his inauguration.—[*Washington Union.*

Artificial Limbs.—The wonderful discoveries and improvements in remedying the defects of nature or of accident, continue to excite the greatest astonishment. The London papers notice a machine for the manufacture of teeth, gums, and palates.

A cast of the mouth is first taken in the usual way, to obtain an exact counterpart of the inequalities of the inside; the space intervening between two vermeil lips may be clogged up with plaster of Paris as a preparative to restored beauty. Art does not stop here in its power to replace mutilated or decayed members. Legs and arms of exquisite proportion and finish—to say nothing of swelling caudal appendages sacred to the use of the fair sex—meet the eye in every street. In the vicinity of Temple Bar, a placard informs the the passer by, that "artificial eyes, of peculiar *clearness & vivacity of expression*," are to be had there. The thriving appearance of all these decorative artists, tempt people at times to question whether any person they converse with is entirely human. The whole population seem akin to the enchanted prince in the Arabian Nights upwards flesh and downwards marble. When the police pick up a lady or gentleman knocked down by an over driven cab, they must feel puzzled whether to carry the body for repair to the surgeon, the mechanist, or the civil engineer.

From the Washington Union.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

We feel some difficulty in laying the following letter, addressed by a strong pen from the city of New York, before our readers. The writer speaks strongly, harshly, of the general views and the Texas policy of England. He criticises, with unsparing asperity, the misguided counsels of President Jones. But it is sometimes right to open the safety valve, and let the steam escape in the political engine, in order to save the vessel from an explosion. The public sentiment in this country is rising to a state of great exasperation, in consequence of the active and improper interference of England with our relations to Texas. She appears determined to defeat the annexation, if she can effect it by the most insidious negotiations; and it is time that she should be aware of the indignation which is beginning to pervade the country. On this subject, public opinion is getting ahead of the press, and for once we must permit it to speak out.

President Jones has grossly erred in his course; but it is due to him to hear his own explanation of his own conduct, and the motives which prompted it. We are confident, however, that his errors cannot defeat the ardent wishes of the people. We trust, too, that, seeing the errors into which he has been betrayed by his miscalculations on passing events, he will atone to them by his decided and uncompromising devotion to their interests at the opening of Congress, and that he will *now* testify, by the energy of his course, that if he has not been able to avoid mistakes, he has preserved his personal and political 'honor' unscathed, unpolluted by 'British intrigue.' It is to be hoped, also, that the people of Texas will display as much coolness as decision, amid all the developments, strange and extraordinary as they may be, which surround them. All they have to do is to be as calm as they are decided—to indulge no 'furious' passion—to fly into no excess, and to complete the grand moral spectacle which they have so long exhibited amid all their trials, in the cabinet as well as in the camp.

"NEW YORK, May 29, 1845.

"The last Mexican news seems to throw much light on the policy of Great Britain.—Mexico has been induced (at least her executive authorities) to offer Texas the alternative of *independence and peace*, or *annexation and war*.

"Does not this speak volumes of explanation in relation to the late flare-up of the British government upon the subject of Oregon? Neither the American nor British people, or press, saw any thing offensive in the language of President Polk in his inaugural address about our title to Oregon. All the departments of our government had used stronger language in relation to the disputed territory in Maine, and the British government took no exceptions. Language equally strong in reference to Oregon, has been used by Congress, backed by official acts, and it has passed without notice. Yet, when President Polk, not in an official message, but a popular speech, (for the inaugural is nothing more,) affirms our title to Oregon, British statesmen take it as a high offence, and talk of war! What would be thought of our government, if it were officially to notice the declarations of Sir Robert Peel to his constituents, prior to entering upon his duties, after an election to Parliament?

"Depend upon it, Oregon is but the pretext in this matter. The British minister, when he talks about Oregon, *means Texas!* He, too, like the Mexican government, and in concert with it, virtually says to Texas, *take independence and peace, or annexation and war.* Great Britain cannot take the ground that Texas has no right to annex herself to the United States, for she has acknowledged the independence of that republic; but she *can* get up a quarrel about Oregon, and then *back Mexico in a war about Texas!* Does she mean this? If she do not mean war, she means to bring *blandishment* and *terror, fraud* and *corruption*, to operate upon the public mind in Texas, and thus prevent annexation.

"I mistake the character of the Texians, if this development do not make them *furious* for annexation; and I should not like to stand in the shoes of President Jones, who seems to have been made the dupe or the tool of British intrigue. There is but one explanation of his conduct, which is compatible with his fidelity to the people of Texas, and that is not very creditable to his frankness or honor. *Perhaps* he has been deceiving both Mexico and Great Britain for the purpose of drawing out this very proposition, and thus depriving Mexico of all pretext for making war on the United States. Mexico, in offering to recognize the independence of Texas, virtually admits that she is independent. Mexico is willing to relinquish all claim to Texas now and forever; she relinquishes all thoughts of conquering that country; she gives up her warfare upon *Texas;* her only enemy is *the United States.*—She offers perpetual peace to Texas, if she will not coalesce with the United States. She has no longer any quarrel with the Texians *about their independence;* the quarrel is with the United States *about annexation!* If Texas be really independent, as Mexico is ready to acknowledge, then she has an unquestionable right to dispose of herself as she pleases.

"But there is a gross absurdity in the Mexican proposition. Mexico offers independence to Texas *on condition that Texas shall not be independent!* At the moment of acknowledging the right of Texas to dispose of herself *as she pleases*, it is proposed to *bind her not to exercise that right!* What sort of independence is this? What a mockery and insult to the people of Texas! They will reject it with indignation and scorn.

"Should the time ever come when there will be a deadly struggle between the Carthagenians beyond the water and our peaceful Rome for the ascendency on this continent, we trust we shall be prepared for the crisis. The spirit of that nation, in attempting to thwart the peaceful union of a willing people to the United States, while she crimsons every sea, plants her bloody foot on every shore, and by violence *annexes* the 'ends of the earth' to her dominions, is too well calculated to exasperate a proud and brave people, and stimulate them to the final conflict. Do we interfere with British conquests in Europe, in Asia, or in Africa?

[When the rebellion broke out in *Canada*, did *we* interfere? On the contrary, did not our government send a large force upon the lines to keep our own people from indulging their strong feelings in behalf of the insurgents? Where was our interference then? And yet how poorly have we been paid for our forbearance upon that important occasion!]

"Do we intrigue with her neighbors, and excite them to war upon her because she conquers and annexes an island here, or a continent there? And must we be taunted and insulted and browbeaten, because we receive back into our bosom our wandering children, who once more ask for parental protection?

"I have no doubt that our 'Young Hickory,' aided by the talents, prudence, and firmness of a *Buchanan*, will bear us honorably through the war of words; and that, if it must come to a war of blows, (and who will not deeply regret such a catastrophe?) a *Marcy* and a *Bancroft* will be found equal to the task of directing the country's energies, while a *Walker* furnishes 'the sinews of war.' If it MUST *come, let every American swear that he will not lay down his arms until these European meddlers shall not possess a foot of territory on the continent of North America.*"

From the Washington Union.

THE TRUE SPIRIT!

We extract the following article from that capital paper, "The Nashville Union." The resolutions are in admirable spirit. They pursue the true distinction between a course that is too rash, and one that is too yielding. They are willing to negotiate; they deprecate war; but they deprecate still more the sacrifice of the rights and honor of our country. It is one of the most auspicious features of this meeting, that it presents both parties, without any regard to party lines, united in supporting the honor of their country:

"*Texas and Oregon Meeting.*—The meeting called last week for the purpose of giving expression to the popular mind, in regard to the Oregon and Texas questions, was held on Saturday in the chamber of the House of Representatives. That spacious hall was crowded to overflowing, and we were glad to observe that both political parties were well represented. The meeting was called by the Democrats—it was right for them to lead off in this matter—but they invited all to attend who are in favor of sustaining the President in the present crisis, and it was right for the Whigs to feel themselves embraced in this call. There was nothing in it of party politics—it was a national meeting, an American assemblage, regardless of minor domestic divisions. The chairman of the meeting was a Democrat, and he promptly announced the true character of the proceeding, whereupon two secretaries were appointed—one a Whig and the other a Democrat.

"The resolutions re-affirm our title to Oregon in explicit language, and give the strongest assurance to the President that the people of Tennessee will stand by and sustain him in maintaining that title. They deprecate war and approve the continuance of negotiations; but when our rights cannot be secured by negotiation, they are then for war as the last resort. The resolutions, however, are in another column, and speak for themselves.

"The sentiments contained in the resolutions, and those expressed by the various speakers, were such as became American citizens, conscious of their rights and resolved to maintain them. They were cordially and warmly responded to by the dense audience, in which there was but one feeling—a deep and hearty devotion to the honor and best interests of the country.

"The President may rest assured that the people of Tennessee are heartily with him in the present crisis. They warmly approve the stand he has taken upon the Oregon question. They are prepared to support him in every possible manner in sustaining our title to the entire territory. They would avoid war if it can be done honorably, and without surrendering any of our rights; but if the worst must come, in order to preserve our territory and our honor inviolate, he may calculate with confidence upon a determined and efficient support from the chivalrous citizens of his own State.—The patriotic sons of patriot sires have inherited the gallantry and love of country which have distinguished us as the 'volunteer State.' No domestic party divisions will be found in a conflict with a foreign power—we will present an unbroken front. We say then to the President, and so saying, we speak the sentiments of Tennessee: Stand firmly on the position which you have taken; let all negotiations be prosecuted with an eye to the preservation of our title and our honor; and when negotiation has proved unavailing, and war must come, announce the result, and the sons of the Hickory State are ready for the conflict."

FOREIGN POSTAGE LAW.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Morning Herald:

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you, in a condensed form, the leading features of the foreign postage law, passed the last day of the last session of Congress. Previous to that period no law existed in the United States, authorising the Post Office Department to contract for carrying the foreign mails, and of consequence the whole of that important branch of business, so far as regards transportation by steam ships, fell exclusively into the hands of foreigners. No American received a shilling; but the whole amount paid outwards and inwards was, and still is, a regular monthly or semi-monthly tribute towards the construction and support of foreign steam ships, adapted as well for naval as commercial purposes, and therefore, in the revolution of events, which no human eye can foresee, may be brought to bear in hostility upon our peace and security.

The design of the foreign postage law is to abolish this tribute to foreign nations, by turning its current to the support of our own steam ships, in a fair and honorable spirit of reciprocity.

The act authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the foreign mails of the United States in American steamships, owned by American citizens, for a term not exceeding ten years.

It establishes the same rate of postage as is paid in Great Britain for letters, packets, &c., by Post Office Mail Steamers, namely: Upon letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight, between the ports of the United States and the ports of England and France, or any other foreign port not less than three thousand miles distant, 24 cents.

Upon any letter or packet over half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding an ounce, 48 cents; and for every additional half ounce, or fraction of an ounce, 15 cents.

Upon letters and packets between the ports of the United States and any of the West India islands in the Gulf of Mexico, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 10 cents; and 20 cents upon letters and packets not exceeding an ounce, and 5 cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Upon every newspaper, pamphlet, or price current, between the United States and any of the places above mentioned, 3 cents.

The Consuls of the United States are authorized to pay the foreign postage of such letters as may be detained at foreign ports for the non-payment of postage.

The government of the United States reserve to themselves the power of receiving the steam ships from the contractors for the service of the navy, on demand, at a valuation.

A penalty of five hundred dollars is imposed upon every person taking or transporting any letter, packet, newspaper, or other printed matter, except books and papers for use on board, by ships that may hereafter transport the United States mail.

The provisions of the bill relate exclusively to the transportation of the United States mail by steam ships, and do not in any way change the system of sailing vessels.

Your ob't serv't,
JUNIUS SMITH, 68 South st.

New York, May 21st, 1845.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The revolution is progressing in Upper California, and the Mexican authorities have been driven from that portion of the Republic. The Revolutionists were about organizing a republican government, with a President and a representative legislature, modeled after the Legislature of the United States.

The revolution in Upper California is said to have been commenced without the loss of a single life. The people informed the Governor that his exactions were cruel, oppressive, and contrary to those principles of enlightened government which prevailed among the most intelligent and prosperous nations.

They asked a withdrawal of certain proclamations and laws issued by order of the Mexican government. They had no part in the enactment of those laws, and could not acknowledge the right of any body of men to impose laws upon them without their knowledge or consent.

The Governer treated the people with contempt, and threatened instant death if they persisted in their demands. Alarmed for their personal safety, the settlers resolved to risk their lives at once in a struggle for independence.

The government herds, cattle, horses, &c., were driven from around the Governor's dwelling or fort; scouting parties were stationed at a distance of some miles to cut off all supplies, and after a lapse of a few weeks, messengers were despatched to the fort to ascertain the disposition of Governor Micheltorena and his army.

The armed settlers number two to one of the army. Resistance was useless, and the Governor withdrew with his forces, leaving the country in possession of the settlers, who had proclaimed it independent, as the "Republic of California."—*Philada. Sun.*

Closing Hatches.—Judge McKinley, of the U. S. Circuit Court for Louisiana, has decided that it is not sufficient for a Custom House officer to fasten the hatches of a vessel with tape and wax, as is often done. He must use locks, or other equally effective fastenings.—The decision was given on the trial of an indictment against a captain, the fastenings of whose hatches with tape and wax had been broken.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—May 31.

Cotton.—

Inferior and Ordinary,	5½ a 6
Middling a middling fair,	6¼ a 6⅜
Fair a fully fair,	6¾ a 7
Choice,	a —

The receipts of the week are 4849 bales, and the aggregate sales in the same time reach 9900 bales.

Rice.—There has been a good demand for this article during the week, and about 2000 tierces have changed hands at full prices. The bulk of the operations are for coastwise shipment. The transactions comprise 46 tierces at 3 1-19; 100 at 3⅛; 77 at 3 3-16; 138 at 3¼; 403 at 3 5-16; 260 at 3⅜; 527 at 3 7-16; and 414 tierces at $3½ per hundred. The receipts of the week are 1140 tierces.

Rough Rice.—The receipts since our last are 12,600 bushels, and the sales are as follows: 2100 bushels at 80 cents, 4500 at 94 and 95 cents per bushel, and a cargo was taken on terms not made public.

Grain.—We have to add to our previous full supply of Corn, the receipts this week of upwards of 25,000 bushels from Maryland and North Carolina, the bulk of which, however, was from the latter State. The present heavy stock on the market has brought down prices, and we now quote 43 a 45 as a fair criterion of the market, but would remark that a cargo of superior quality brought as high as 48c. per bushel. Received since our last about 2000 bushels Maryland Oats, which have been stored. The market is well supplied and prices are tending downwards. We quote Maryland and Virginia 28 a 29c. per bushel. Several small parcels North River Hay have been sold at prices ranging from 58 to 60 cents per 100 pounds.

Coffee.—We have the sales of some 500 bags Rio Coffee to report, at prices ranging from 7 to 7¼c. per lb.

Salt.—About 1350 sacks Liverpool have been received since our last, which have changed hands at $1 12½ per sack, 4 mos.

Bacon.—Some 80 hhds. Western Shoulders and Sides have arrived since our last, and gone into store, for the want of purchasers.

Lard.—There is a full supply on the market, and former prices have with difficulty been sustained; in fact, holders have occasionally during the week been compelled to submit to lower terms in order to effect sales.—Several small lots North Carolina and Western have been sold at 9½c., but there was a sale of 500 kegs Western in one lot at prices ranging from 9 to 9¼c. per lb.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 31.

Several large lots of cotton from the upper country have come in during the week, most of which has not been offered but gone in store. We heard of a sale of a lot of 110 bales to a manufacturer at 5⅞—sales in smaller quantities, where the seller purchased goods in part, has readily been made at 5½. All other kinds of country produce scarce and in demand.—Flour $4 75, $5, and $5 25, and but little offering. Corn 60 cts. Bacon 7½ to 8 cts.—Business generally dull.

We quote North Carolina Cotton in New York, at 5¼ to 6⅛ cents.

North Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 31.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	a $3 25
" North county "	2 75 a 2 87½
Washington and Newbern,	3 00 a 3 25
Rosin,	50 a 65
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	40 a 42
Tar,	1 87½ a 2 25
Rice,	3 12½ a 4 00
Cotton	5 a 9½

Naval Stores.—The market for Turpentine is steady, the arrivals light, and the demand about equal to the receipts. There has been a small quantity of *new* received, (which was taken to fill previous orders,) but no very considerable supplies may be expected for nearly a month to come. Washington may be quoted $3; and Newbern $3 25 per bbl. Rosin, since the unfavorable news from abroad, has continued to decline, and though the stock here is not large, (say 6000 bbls.) is very difficult of sale; we notice 400 bbls. Newbern, for export, at 57 cents, cash; and 1100 do. 55, both delivered from vessel. The stock of Tar is unusually light for the season, and prices correspondingly high; we quote fair sized barrels, $2 a $2 25, the first mentioned price having been refused. Spirits Turpentine has declined—sales now being made, in lots, at 40 a 41 cents. cash, and 42 4 mos., which is a reduction of 1 a 2 cts. per gallon, within the last two weeks.

Cotton.—The demand for this article since our last has been steady and regular, and prices, which are now ⅛ a ¼ of a cent higher than they were immediately preceding the arrival of the Britannia, are well sustained, the market closing with much firmness. The sales are 4050 bales.

Rice.—The market has been very inactive the past week, and sales confined to small parcels for home use. The stock is moderate for the season, and holders remain firm at our quotations.

Fire.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of John McLaurin, Esq., about 4 miles North of this town, and made such progress before it was discovered, that the house and nearly every article of furniture and clothes were destroyed. Mr. McLaurin's loss, we regret to hear, is $1500 to $2000, exclusive of a small amount insured. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

Fayetteville Observer.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 29th ult., by Alexander McRae, Esq., Mr. John Hansley, to Miss Caroline Mott, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Mott.

In Nashville, N. C., on the 8th ult., Dr. T. H. Scott, formerly of Raleigh, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Lawrence Battle, dec'd, of Nashville.

DIED,

In this town, on the 3d inst., Leonora, daughter of R J. and Ann E. Jones, aged 2 months and two weeks.

Happy soul, thy days are ended!
All thy mourning days below;
Go, by angel guards attended,
To the arms of Jesus go [Com.

In Carter county, Tenn., on the 4th ult., in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret A. Sumner, relict of the late David E. Sumner, Esq., of Hertford county, and daughter of the late Chief Justice Taylor, of N. C.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

May 30—schr Repeater, Francis, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

June 1—brig Baltic, Moulton, St Thomas, to E Dickinson.

brig Susan, Campbell, St Thomas, to E Dickinson.

brig David Duffie, Williams, N York, (at Quarantine,) to G W Davis.

schr Commerce, Hatchell, New River, Turpentine, to G W Davis.

schr H Westcott, Vann, Philadelphia, to C D Ellis & Co.

2—schr Jonas Smith, Colbert, New York, to R W Brown. Spoke on 29th ult., 20 miles North of Hatteras, Pilot Boat, Joseph N Lord, 5 days from Port au Platt, of and bound to New York.

3—sloop Mary Ann, Smith, New London, to O Fennell.

5—brig N F Frothingham, Beardsley, N York, (at Quarantine,) to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

May 31—brig Mary Walker, Thrane, N York, by Brown & DeRosset.

schr Charles E Thorn, Jackson, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

schr Ellen, Boon Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

June 3—brig Peruvian, Watson, Philadelphia, by John Hall.

brig Adamant, Purrington, Boston, by E Dickinson.

brig Brazilian, Hitchborn, Barbadoes, by E Dickinson.

brig John H Stephens, Hall, Barbadoes, by Russell & Gammell.

brig Nonpareil, Brewer, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.

4—schr Repeater, Francis, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

5—brig Echo, Smith, New Port, by J Hathaway & Son.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a Copartnership in their

Inspection Business,

to exist from the 1st June, 1845, until March, 1846, beg leave to state to their respective friends and customers, that in so doing, they will be enabled by their united exertions to render despatch to their customers. It has frequently been the case during Freshets, when a crowd of Produce has been thrown into market, that owners of Turpentine have met with delay in getting their Bills of Inspection; this will be obviated with us by our connexion in business. All letters relating to Turpentine, addressed to

JAMES & WALKER,

or to either of us individually, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN S. JAMES,
P. M. WALKER.

June 6, 1845. 38-4t

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE*, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagle-' bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS*, either *WARM* or *COLD*, can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

TERMS.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronise him.

ISAAC BELDEN.

June 6, 1845. 38-f. t. s.

Notice.

THE undersigned having been absent for some weeks, on a visit to the West, takes this method of informing his friends who are engaged in the manufacture of Turpentine, that he has returned and resumed the duties of his office as Inspector of Naval Stores. Of his former customers he requests a continuance of their business, and to all others who may feel disposed to select him as their Inspector, he promises strict attention to business, and prompt returns.

JNO. S. JAMES.

May 30, 1845. 37-3t

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND

FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

Plantation for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, on very accommodating terms, the Plantation whereon he now resides, lying about two miles from Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C., and about three-quarters of a mile from one of the best Academies in the lower part of the State. The tract contains about six hundred acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Peas, Turpentine, &c. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. THOMAS SHEPPARD.

Duplin county, May 23, 1845. 36-3t

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, in any shape whatever, are urgently requested to come forward and settle without further notice. I am compelled to call in all my dues immediately, as I am unmercifully pushed by all of my creditors—sued and perplexed. All who fail to settle by the first day of June, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, it being out of my power to give further indulgence. With feelings of regret, I am forced to make this bold and urgent demand, purely out of necessity.

V. R. PEIRSON.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

I will sell the balance of my stock of GOODS, which is a full and complete assortment in my line, comprising in part a full stock of Summer Goods, suitable for summer wear; Drap d'Ete; Bombazines; Gambroons, Linen Drills; Vestings, of every variety, style and pattern; with a full assortment of Fancy articles! A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety and quality.

I flatter myself that my stock was laid in as low, or lower, than any other in my line of business. My stock has always been the largest, and now comprises the greatest variety of any in the town of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements to all who may want any thing in my line, at cost for cash, or a short credit to those that have been in the habit of paying their bills when called upon. It will be out of my power to credit any more to long winded customers.

☞The Store I now occupy will be to rent. Possession given the first of October.

V. R. PEIRSON, Merchant Tailor,
May 19th, 1845. [36-tf.] Market-street.

Molasses.

60 HHDS. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

March 14, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1845.

Melinda Giffin, vs. Peter V. Giffin. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clk.*
May 4, 1845. 34-3m. pr. adv. $10.
Chronicle copy.

NOTICE.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of New Hanover, at Spring Term, 1845, will be sold at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 9th of June next, upon six months credit, with interest from the sale: 155 acres of land, on the east side of Black River, below Beatty's Bridge, supposed to adjoin the lands of E. A. Hawes and others, appropriated in the partition of the lands of George Bannerman, dec'd, to the minors of Thomas P. Bannerman, dec'd, being part of a tract of land bought from H. Howard, beginning at a pine on Black River, thence to the back line, thence with the back line for complement, thence parallel with the first line, to the river, thence with the meanders of the river to the beginning.

ALSO, a lot in the town of Wilmington, fronting on fourth street, near Market street, adjoining the lots of Mrs. M. J. Langdon, and B. F. Mitchell. Bonds and approved security required.

T. D. MEARES, *C. & M. E.*
May 5, 1845 34-5t. price adv. $5.

Bacon, Corn, Whiskey, Sugar, &c.
FROM NEW ORLEANS.

In the Brick store one door South of Messrs. Brown & DeRosset's,

I OFFER FOR SALE,

50 CASKS Bacon Sides,
40 do. do. Shoulders,
1200 bushels Corn, 5 hhds. Sugar,
150 barrels Whiskey.

Daily Expected,

130 bbls. N. O Molasses,
50 " Mess Pork,
50 " Prime do.

In a few days I will remove to the above store, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

JOHN HALL.

May 9, 1845 34-5t

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*
May 23, 1845. 36-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

Copartnership Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of *Barry & Bryant.*

ALFRED BRYANT.

May 16, 1845.—[35.

Cigars.

24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

March 14, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS—A new article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

100 Barrels Potatoes,
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
2 dozen Brass Clocks,
3 Chests superior Gunpowder Tea, suitable for family use,
4,000 Cigars,
10 Boxes Ground Pepper,
15 Boxes No. 1 Soap,
7 do. Pale do.
10 Firkins extra Goshen Butter,
3½ Bbls. Snuff,
4 Boxes Hudson's patent Honey
Due Tobacco, small lamps.

Just received and for sale by

WM. COOKE, *Agent,*
Custom-House Wharf.

April 18. [31.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomastown lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 9, 1845. 34

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—June 5, 1845.

BACON—Hams,	09	a	09½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	6	a	7½
BEESWAX,	26	a	27
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,		a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	4 50	a	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	70	a	75
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,		a	14 00
wide, do.		a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	0 00
Timber,	6 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES,	30	a	32
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	2 40
Virgin dip,	2 62½	a	2 75
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 37½	a	1 40
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	35	a	38
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	95
Black eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK,	11 00	a	14 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 31	a	0 00
rough, ush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12½
SOAP,	5	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	1 50	a	2 00
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	9 00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	9
New Orleans,	6	a	6½
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 5.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine—new Yellow in demand, at $2 40. Virgin $2 62½ a $2 75, very little arriving. Tar, none arriving—a few lots would no doubt bring $1 40 a $1 50 per bbl.

LUMBER—Timber, sales have been made during the past week at $6 00 a $8 00. Flooring boards, last sales $14 00. Wide boards $7 00. Scantling $5 00. No Lumber in market. Flooring and wide boards continue to be in request.—Timber is scarce and wanted. Shingles, we quote at $1 50 a $2 00. Staves none, and quotations are nominal. A good article country dressed, would bring $14 00 per thousand.

RICE—Stock small, sales of one or two lots have been made at $3 31—retail price $3 50.

BACON—Western Sides 7½c., Shoulders 6c.

MOLASSES—Stock small, held at 30 a 33 cts.

CORN—Sales from store at 50c.—none afloat.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,		1	pr. ct. perm
" "	New York,	1	" "
" "	Boston,	1	" "

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a m, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m, and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

JUST RECEIVED—3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. Hams, Sides and Shoulders; half barrels Canal Flour; qr. barrels Buckwheat; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Nails, Potatoes, Corn, best Lamp Oil, a small assortment of Dry Goods, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Crockery, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

Expected by the Rail Road this week, more Bacon and Meal, from Rocky Mount and Weldon.
M2, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Ap16, 1845. 33

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by
Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

BACON.—15000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders; 4 tubs Goshen Butter; Rio Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c. For sale by
M2, 1845. [33tf] E'D. HEALY.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—150 bbls. N. O. Whiskey; a prime article; 50 " Northern Whiskey; 10 bbls. N. E. Rum; 10 bbls. Gin; 75 bbls. old Apple Brandy. For sale cheap by
M2, 1845. [33tf] E'D. HEALY.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by
M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by
Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

Family Grocery Store.

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES.

take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

EVERY THING

that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to *take it back* and *refund the money*, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

BEST ARTICLES

that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.

H. M. BISHOP,
WM. B. JONES.
Wilmington, April 8, (18,) 1845. 31-3m.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. J. D. JONES,

50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do do.
For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-tf

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

ALSO.

A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.
March 21, 1845, 27-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

SHOP FURNITURE,

INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.,

At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received his summer stock of ***Medicines,*** &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found

250 oz. Sulph. Quinine
100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Barks
50 doz. fresh Sedleitz Powders
20 lbs. English and American Calomel
English Blue, Mass, Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.

With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—

Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,
Cheeseman's Balsam,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla
Rowand's Tonic Mixture
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort
Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c.
Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

, Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common panegoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the pr prietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.
April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.
March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way o. feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

The North Carolina Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN, Editor and Proprietor.

WHEN the undersigned took charge of the Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its list numbered about one thousand subscribers. Since that time this number has considerably increased, but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as the democracy of the State desire to have at the seat of government. All the friends of the paper, with whom the undersigned has conversed and corresponded on the subject, think that the list may be increased to at least four thousand. Cannot this be accomplished? The undersigned respectfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democratic voters in North Carolina, there cannot be obtained for the Central Journal a permanent circulation of four thousand copies

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard will be constantly devoted to the support and promulgation of democratic principles, and that its Editor will labor, month by month, and year by year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the Federal party. And it may not be improper to state here, that at the late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee for North Carolina, a resolution was passed heartily and entirely approving of the course of the Standard since it has been under the control of the undersigned, and recommending to the party throughout the State the importance of increasing its circulation. The Standard will continue to give attention as heretofore, to miscellaneous reading, and to the general news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be spared to render it an useful and interesting sheet. To those who, at the commencement of his labors, gave to the undersigned a generous support and confidence; and who continue to cheer him by their patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole democratic party of the State—he tenders his sincere thanks.

Terms of the Standard.—For a single copy, three dollars per annum *in advance*. One copy for two years, or two copies for one year, for five dollars, *in advance*. For four copies ten dollars; for ten copies twenty dollars—*in advance*. Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash ($15) will be entitled to the paper for one year *free of charge*. WM. W. HOLDEN.
April 23d, 1845.

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods,** comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same willl be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,
AND
GAMBROONS,
Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin
CASSIMERES,
with a large assortment of
VESTINGS,
of rarest and richest styles and patterns;

in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of

Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;
SUSPENDERS;
Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,

of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1,25 to $16,00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7,00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5,00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage. V. R. PEIRSON.
April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior. CHARLES D. ELLIS.
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

To the Public.

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,
OR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale. CHAS. BARR.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

CABLEY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. *Also,* fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.
MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

Removal.

THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by WM. COOKE, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

NOW ON HAND,

Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the GROCERY LINE,

and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*
Jan'y 31, 1845.

Daniel Cronlay.

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

Cutcatis' Snuff.

1 HALF bbl. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

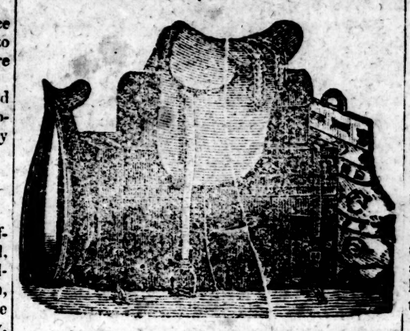
20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by
April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1845.

ORDERED by the Court, that at the next Term of this Court, the day for the taking up and despatch of State's business, shall be altered from Thursday to Friday, said alteration to be only for that Term; and that all State process be returnable to said Friday; it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give public notice thereof, by advertisement for six weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the town of Wilmington. Teste.
O. ALDERMAN, *Clk.*
May 9, 1845. 34-6t. pr. adv. $2 81.

SADDLES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Char ottes, Buggies, and Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., }
Sept. 27, 1844. } 1-1y

WINDOW SASHES---BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Liquors.

50 BBLS. N. E. Rum.
10 do. New Orleans do.
5 do. American Brandy,
5 do. do. Gin.
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
8 do. N. Orleans, do.
3 do. very old Rye, do.
1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin
3 eighth casks French Brandy. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, *and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,*

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.
1 M. LUCIANI.

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.
Wilmington, Oct. 11 1844. 4-tf

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxseter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to
JOHN A. TAYLOR.
April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.
December 27.844

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

HAY.

100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by
GEO. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS
Feb'y 21.—[23

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LARD.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LARD,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest price the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.
C. B MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING
March 15, 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.
JAMES I. BRYAN.
March 22, 1844 11-tf

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

In Store.

50 BBLS. Fayetteville Flour,
25 do. best Canal do.
15 half bbls. " "
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
10 " " prime "
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,
20 boxes " " Tobacco,
40 bbls. Salina Salt,
50 " Planting Potatoes,
10 " Sugar,
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES,

on retail, for sale cheap, by
J. I. BRYAN.
Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-tf.

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.
Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.
April 4th, 1845.

Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845.